



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Burial of Senator Douglas.

It has been decided to bury Senator Douglas at the home of his adoption, Chicago, and the beautiful tract of land owned by him at Cottage Grove has been selected as the place of interment. Very extensive arrangements have been made for the funeral. The Tribune says that the last rites to the great statesman will be delayed until the arrival of the lady Stephen and Richard, Mr. Douglas's sons by a former marriage, who have been summoned from school at Georgetown, D. C., and will arrive there on Thursday morning. The funeral will take place on Thursday or Friday. The body of the deceased is now lying in state in Bryan Hall. It was embalmed shortly after death by the injection into the arterial system, of a strong solution of arsenic, arresting the changes of nature, and will remain unaltered during its exposure at the hall.

Duration of the War.

On question of the duration of the war, the Chicago Tribune says—"We are able to announce on unquestionable authority that Gen. Scott has so far matured the plans for the war as to inform the President and cabinet that the last secession flag shall be torn down, the authority of the federal government reinstated on every foot of American soil, and Jeff. Davis hung or driven out of the country within eleven months from the time when Fort Sumter was surrendered. About the 4th of March next he will hand over the Union, safe and sound, to its constituted and constitutional authorities. Old Lundy's Lane takes his time to map out the campaign and put his forces in the best fighting trim, and then he always wins at the time of day he agrees to. He has taken the contract to wind up the disunion business within eleven months from the 13th of April, and he will do it. "We understand that it is a part of Gen. Scott's plan to occupy Virginia and Tennessee completely on or before the 20th of July. Sixty-five thousand northwestern troops will move down the Mississippi as far as Memphis under command of Gen. Fremont and McClellan, and remain in camp until the sickly season is past, when they will move on toward the Balize, there meeting the conquering army of the East and celebrating Washington's birth day in New Orleans."

A CORRECT APPRECIATION.—The "chivalry" of Virginia seems to have a whole-some dread, if not a correct appreciation of the prowess of the New York Zouaves.—When the government troops entered Alexandria, the rebel soldiers scrambled hastily on board a railroad train which stood ready at the other end of the town, and in their hurry to depart forgot the mail-bag. The Zouaves secured it as a trophy and summarily cracked it open. Among its contents was a letter from a rebel officer in command at Alexandria, addressed to his superior in the Virginia lines, running after this fashion: "Send eight thousand troops here immediately. We are momentarily expecting the arrival of one thousand Zouaves from Washington."

JUDGE TANEY SUBSIDED.—A correspondent of the New York Times says—"Judge Taney has finally subsided, after, for the third time endeavoring to destroy the government. If he again attempts to impede the progress of the administration, in his efforts to sustain the constitution and the laws, he will certainly be impeached; but if he is content to be a law-abiding citizen, he will be permitted to totter into the grave without being officially branded as a traitor. I am told by a gentleman who visited the roughs that left Baltimore to join the rebels at Point of Rocks, that they have expressed a hearty disgust for the business in which they are engaged, and do not hesitate to declare that if they once get out of their present position, they will never be caught again."

WESTERN AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Twenty-seven counties in western and northern Virginia have a majority of 24,314 against secession. Pendleton, an unconditional Union man, is elected to congress from the Harper's Ferry district (late Boteler's). He will take his place, notwithstanding the Virginia convention annulled the congressional election. In addition to Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Brown, unconditional Union men, are elected from the western districts. There are probably two or three more Union representatives elected, and Virginia will be handsomely represented. Messrs. Pendleton and Carlisle have heretofore represented Virginia in congress, and are both gentlemen of distinguished ability.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, a woman at Newburyport, Mass., committed suicide on hearing that one of her sons was in the federal army, and another in the rebel ranks.

PLAYED OUT.—It is said that the London Times has sent out another correspondent to Mr. Wood—because the letters of Mr. Russell are not satisfactory.

Last Days of Senator Douglas.

The Chicago Tribune, in a notice of the death of Senator Douglas, says:

In his last days, he gave those who stood near to minister to his wants, the most convincing assurance of the depth and earnestness of the lively love of country that filled his heart. In his waking hours, as well as in those moments when the violence of his disease unseated his great intellect, he was busy with national events, and the conflict that is now upon us. It was his last wish that the work which will regenerate the country while rescuing it from its enemies, should go rapidly on. To one, in a wandering moment, he said, "I station you at the Relay House. Move on!" Of another he asked, "Why do we stand still? let us press on! Let us to Alexandria quick!" To still another he said, "Telegraph to the President, and let the column move on!" And so, throughout the progress of the disease, which struck him down—he was thinking of his country and her peril. At Washington, in his imaginings, and in the command for which nature had fitted him, and which would have been bestowed had he lived, he seemed to direct events and dictate victory. And when the placid intervals came, he was, if not so emphatic, not less sincere. The salvation of the republic was uppermost in his thoughts by day and by night. His own condition, the imminent peril of death, his complicated affairs, gave him no concern. Almost his last coherent words were an earnest wish for the honor and prosperity of the republic, by the defeat and dispersion of her enemies. The country, regardless of party distinctions, wherever the love of the stars and stripes is not repressed by the terrorism which he knew and hated, will treasure up his dying prayer and make his hopes and aspirations the rule of patriotic endeavor.

SOUTHERN BUTCHERS.—The Louisville Journal of last Friday says: "We don't know where Mr. Eberidge is at this time, but wherever he may be, we would warn him of the danger of his returning to Tennessee. We could give him facts, which would convince him that he can return only at the imminent risk of his life. Instructions have certainly been given by General Pillow that he shall be hung or shot or otherwise killed at the first opportunity. He has been keenly watched for in all directions. Men were hunting for him last night in the cars at or near the Tennessee line."

FOUR PICKENS.—The Chicago Tribune says that the rebels have commenced withdrawing their forces from Pensacola and sending them to Virginia. This means either that they are short of soldiers in Virginia or that they have given up the job of taking the fort. Probably both these circumstances have impelled the movement of their troops northward.

LOCATION OF THE SKIRMISH.—The town of Phillips, where the loyal troops of Virginia and Indiana routed and scattered two thousand secessionists in camp on Sunday night, is the county seat of Barbour county, twenty miles south of Grafton.

ILLINOIS IS TO HAVE THREE brigadier generals. One of these is Col. Prentiss, in command at Cairo; another, Capt. Pope, of the U. S. army; and the third, probably Hon. John A. McClernand, member of congress from the Springfield district.

WAS ANY ONE KILLED?—The New Haven Palladium makes this statement: "Mr. M. M. Brooks, a Massachusetts gentleman, well known to several of our citizens as a person of unquestioned veracity, arrived in this city on Saturday night, having escaped from Fort Moultrie in an open boat, and managed to get aboard a schooner or which carried him to New York."

HE WAS THE GUEST here of Mr. James C. Parker, auctioneer at No. 151 Congress avenue. He states that he and his brother were impressed into the confederate service, and were placed in Fort Moultrie, where they assisted in working the guns during the attack on Fort Sumter.

HE SAYS THAT HE WILL take a solemn oath that from this day forward he will engage himself in that for duty the engagement. "I can days he saw a schooner in the offing, and managing to steal a stiff, put her over. After he had got some distance from the fort he was discovered and five or six shots were fired at him, but he escaped to the schooner and reached New York. The above statement may be relied on."

SUCH MEN NEVER DIE.—There is a story told by one of the 7th, that no one can listen to without tears and a glow of pride in our New England soldiers. He says "while encamped at Maryland, I wandered off one day and came to a farm house, where I saw a party of three Massachusetts fellows, and they were Rhode Island boys, but it's all the same—talking with a woman, who was greatly frightened. They tried in vain to quiet her apprehensions. They asked for food, and she cried, 'O, take all that I have, take everything, but spare my sick husband.' 'O, darn it,' said one of the men, 'we ain't going to hurt you, we want something to eat.' But the woman persisted in being frightened in spite of all efforts to reassure her, and hurried whatever food she had on the table. But," said the lieutenant, "when she saw this company stand about the table with bare heads, and a tall, gaunt man raise his hands to invoke God's blessing on the bounties spread before them, the poor woman broke down in a fit of sobbing and crying. She had no longer any fears, but bid them wait, and in a few moments made them hot coffee in abundance. She then emptied their canteens of the muddy water they contained and filled them with coffee. Her astonishment increased when they insisted on paying her." The lieutenant tells this with great expression. Said he, "Their asking a blessing took me by surprise, and when I said this I felt that our country was safe, with such men to fight for it."

SAM HOUSTON.—The hero of San Jacinto to late, at length, succumbed. He made a speech lately which the Tribune thus refers to: "Gen. Houston has felt himself moved to declare himself a rebel. His speech is published to-day. The sharpness of his repeated thrusts at his political enemies in Texas much lessens the violence of his denunciations of the administration. He very clearly informs the south that they have brought this trouble upon themselves, but says now they are to, they must endeavor to win. He does not seem so sanguine in treason as some of his brothers in treason. Indeed, it is easier to detect the mournful tone of one who thinks he is more likely to die than conquer."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A negro preacher belonging to Mrs. Haden, at Pine Bluff, indulged in violent language to his mistress last Sunday afternoon, remarking among other things, that he would be free in three weeks, and could make a thousand men himself for the purpose. He was reported to the authorities that evening, and he was taken out and hung on Monday afternoon.—Memphis Bulletin.



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MILWAUKEE, June 4. A large meeting of citizens was held at the Chamber of Commerce this evening, at which resolutions of condolence were passed for the loss of Senator Douglas, and addresses were made by prominent citizens. A delegation of one hundred from this city will visit Chicago to participate in the funeral ceremonies of the distinguished statesman.

LOUISVILLE, June 4. The New Orleans Picayune of May 31st says the Brooklyn captured bark H. J. Shearing from Rio Janeiro for New Orleans, with 120,000 worth of coffee. She was sent to Key West.

The New Orleans authorities are perplexed respecting the disposal of free negroes captured on board prizes. The Picayune of June 1st says that the steamers Bremen and Everhart, from Bremen, and Gen'l Miramon from Havana had been ordered away from Pass Loure by the Brooklyn.

The Powhatan captured the Mary Clinton, from Charleston for New Orleans, of the Pass, on the 31st of May, with full cargoes of rice, peas, &c.

Gen'l Twiggs has been put in command of the military department of Louisiana. The Montgomery Post of the 31st of May says a portion of the confederate troops were ordered away from Pensacola, as there is little prospect of a fight at present.

WASHINGTON, June 4. It is reported that there are clerks still retained in the Treasury Department who lately refused to take the oath of allegiance. The municipal election here yesterday resulted in the triumph of the Unionists.

Special to Commercial Advertiser.—Contrary to expectations no movement was made on Fairfax last night, for obvious reasons.

There will be no renewal of the action at Aquia creek at present. When Gen. Scott is ready the place will be carried. The Pawnee lies off the creek, and will see no more batteries erected.

Special to Post.—Col. Meigs is to be 2d Quartermaster-General of the army. Gen. Butler has refused to be put on the regular army establishment, preferring to return to civil life when the war is ended.

High military authority states there will not be any forward movement of troops for a number of days.

Col. Anderson has offered his services to Gen. McClellan.

It is ascertained by careful inspection of the projectiles used by the rebels at Aquia creek, that they are unlike any in common use, and it is believed that their cannon and projectiles are from Europe, but how and when they got them is the question.

Post's despatch.—Lieut. Col. Farnham has been appointed colonel of New York Fire Zouaves in place of the late Col. Ellisworth.

We are at work to-day extending R. R. track from depot to the Long Bridge.

A theological student in Richmond reports 100,000 men under arms in Virginia. 20,000 of them are at Harper's Ferry.

Ben. McCullough was in Richmond. It is believed that the student, Stewart, was sent here to deceive government by exaggerated reports of the strength of the rebels.

NEW YORK, June 4. The steamer Hibernian left Liverpool on the evening of the 23d and London on the evening of the 24th, and arrived at Farther Point at 3:30 this p. m.

Parliament was to re-assemble on the 23d.

Kossuth's Hungarian note case was being argued in the court of chancery.

The London underwriters have fixed war rates on American vessels at 60s guineas.

The London Post (Ministerial organ) says that if the ministers are defeated on Havelock's proposition, they will dissolve Parliament.

An article in London Times of the 22d, on Dr. Davis' message, says Mr. Davis, while making a studious display of moderation, and endeavoring to conciliate the will of the European nations, is perfectly aware that his theories depend for acceptance on the rifles of his fellow citizens.—The Tribune which decides questions of international law is usually a stern one. If the north prevails it will show that the Union was a nationality; if the south make good her independence it will show that the Union was a partnership during pleasure. This is what is to be decided and we must wait the event.

The Times thinks that great movements will be postponed till fall.

The Times publishes the first part of a lengthy communication on the causes of the American war, and has a strong editorial on Seward's letter to American Ambassador to France, which it says sounds very much like insult, and ridicules his prophetic ideas.

The French Ambassador to London had returned from Paris, and is reported with instructions of a conciliatory character.

A petition signed by 10,000 Germans to Napoleon, praying for the withdrawal of French troops, has been sent to Paris, notwithstanding the efforts of the Papal government to stop it.

In England the American question was paramount.

Clay's letter attracts considerable attention.

The rumor is reported that vessels were going out of Liverpool for privateering.

KENOSHA, June 4. The county board of supervisors of this county met here to-day to consider the subject of levying a tax for the support of families of volunteers from Kenosha county.

It was decided by a vote of 7 to 5 not to make any public provision for that purpose.

The result is inexplicable, and is alike surprising and mortifying to our citizens.

CAIRO, June 4. Col. Taylor's company B, 4th Artillery, arrived this morning. Col. McArthur's and Col. Cook's regiment arrived this p. m. by the steamers City of Alton and Louisiana.

Two guns were mounted at Bird's Point to-day.

The man Pulley, arrested at Carbondale as a traitor, was sent to Springfield this p. m. Two more of the same clique are expected here to-night. All quiet.

CINCINNATI, June 4. Col. Kelley, who was wounded in the Phillipi action, is not dead as reported last night. He was severely wounded in the breast, but the ball was extracted, and there are hopes of his recovery.

FRANKFORT, June 4. The border state convention adjourned yesterday night, after adopting the national and state addresses.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4. The habens corpus case of the bridge burners came up before Judge Cadwallader yesterday. Mr. Horton, one of the counsel, stated that the prisoner had been discharged by order of the war department. No interest was taken in the case.

LOUISVILLE, June 4. Union flags are constantly rising amid great enthusiasm, all flying at half-mast to-day in consequence of the demise of Senator Douglas.

Mr. Crittenden consented to run for congress in the Lexington district, by acclamation at Lagrange, yesterday.

Immense quantities of provisions are day and night going by wagons to Shenandoah, 18 miles south of Louisville, on the L. & N. railroad, thence to be sent by rail south when transmission from Louisville south shall be interrupted.

The Journal is informed that there are 2500 soldiers in camp at Tonsdale, near Richmond, two miles from the Kentucky line. The same number are at Camp Cheatman, near Springfield, Tenn. The measures were very prevalent among them also.

Twelve well attended Union meetings were held privately at Nashville, Saturday, notwithstanding the suppression of the Union sentiment there by secessionists.

The Louisville Journal's editorial says Col. Anderson will take no military command here, but goes to the mountains in Pennsylvania on account of his health.

Fifteen hundred muskets from government came across the Ohio river to-day and were distributed here.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of June 1st learns that 2500 troops left Pensacola for Richmond.

The United States propeller Union and flagship Minnesota were off Savannah bar on the 30th of May.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 4. The collector at Louisville has been removed for refusing to enforce the prohibition of shipments of provisions over the Louisville and Nashville railroad. A strong Union man who will carry out the embargo will be appointed in his place.

There are now thirty-eight northern regiments on this and the Virginia side of the river, representing, with district militia and regulars, a force of 45,000 men.

An engineer officer started down the Potomac to-day to survey the position of the rebels at Aquia Creek.

On his report the operations of federal troops for the dislodgment of the rebels will be based.

Everything is quiet on the Virginia side, the troops, however, sleeping on their arms ready to repel attack and advance on Manassas Junction.

Large droves of horses for artillery and cavalry service are now daily arriving here.

ALEXANDRIA, June 4. Affairs quiet except that a picket was shot at Hampton Creek. Laborers are constantly working on fortifications at Alexandria, supervised by Lieut. Snyder, late of Sumter.

If the grand army moves forward formidable opposition is expected at Manassas Junction. It is indispensable to rebels to hold this point as their only connection between Harper's Ferry and Richmond except a difficult one via Staunton, Va.

Thirty men from Berkly county arrived at Williamsport to avoid impressment in the rebel army.

The regiment against Virginians is intense. The people are arming, in expectation of border warfare.

The confederate pickets are stationed all along the Potomac.

A Union man of Berkly county was shot as a spy, Saturday.

WASHINGTON, June 4. The report that the troops near Cincinnati have been ordered to Louisville as a Kentucky brigade is without foundation.

A battalion of district volunteers left to-day taking ten days' provisions with them. They were towards Chain bridge above Georgetown. Other troops will move to-night in different directions.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 4. The secessionists of Allegheny, Frederick and Washington counties, Md., have nominated Col. Schley for congress.

The mail was seized by the secessionists at Martinsburg yesterday.

The secession commander opposite Williamsport offered the Union Home Guards to withdraw their pickets from both sides of the river borders, pledging his honor not to attempt to carry off the Saturday.

During the fight on the Saturday Col. Virginian was killed and one wounded.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, June 4. Col. McArthur's and Col. Cook's regiments arrived at 1 p. m., by steamers from St. Louis and Alton. They were received with great enthusiasm. Col. McArthur returns this evening to deliver Emmett McDonald, taken at Camp Jackson, to the United States authorities at Springfield—an order for that purpose having been received from Gen. McClellan.

Dr. Taylor and charges of Lieut. Bertram, left for Springfield this evening.

Blanchard, brother-in-law of John Logan, and another supposed rebel, were arrested to-day at De Soto by order of Gen. Prentiss. They will be here to-night.

There was a grand military review this afternoon. Gen. Prentiss made a patriotic speech, announcing that all would have an opportunity to enlist for the war.

Rumors continue to reach Cairo of large bodies of traitors concentrating north of Memphis. A friendly excursion is planned to-day to Paducah, Kentucky.

The object is simply to examine the land lines and find what the feelings of the people are.

The venerable Cyrus Edwards arrived this evening, and is an interested spectator of the movements of the camp.

Col. Taylor's artillery company arrived to-day and are posted in the stone depot on the Ohio levee.

Col. Webster posted two pieces of artillery at Bird's Point this afternoon. They sweep the ditch surrounding Col. Schuyler's entrenchments.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, June 4. Herald's despatch.—There was no forward movement last night, as information was received by Gen. Scott, late in the evening, that several thousand rebels were at Centerville, 10 miles from Alexandria.

The result was an order to each of our regiments on the Virginia side to be prepared for a night attack. Preparations are going on in a most commensurate manner. 6, 8 and 10 day rations for many of our troops, indicating forward movements.

Intelligence reached Fortress Monroe yesterday that a scouting party of Col. Alexander's regiment had been taken prisoners by a body of 50 rebels near Hampton on the previous day, but Gen. Butler doubted the report, from the fact that the country in that direction had been thoroughly reconnoitered and no such body of rebels could be discovered.

The General however immediately ordered Col. Duryea's Zouaves to pursue the rebels and recapture the party if they had been taken.

Slaves continued arriving in considerable numbers at Gen. Butler's camp, and are put to work in the trenches. They are said to comprehend the position of affairs here clearly, and report their masters alarmed and flying from their homes.

Steamer Freeborn will receive an armament of rifled cannon. She is expected to return to Aquia creek on Friday.

Immense quantities of provisions have been and are now being shipped from Louisville and Nashville railroad to the insurrectionary states.

The present collector at Louisville is a secessionist, refusing to obey orders of the Treasury department prohibiting shipment of provisions south. A new collector has been appointed who will enforce the prohibition. He will enter upon his duties in a few days.

The government has been advised of the openly avowed purpose of large armed forces of Tennessee to make a rush to Louisville the moment an attempt is made to enforce the embargo, and sit on it possible all insurrectionists along the line and take possession of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. The Tennessee secessionists expect and would doubtless obtain a strong support from the Kentucky secessionists and their open abettors. It is to guard against this that the government has ordered the Kentucky Brigade to Nashville to co-operate with the Union men of Louisville and the state at large in resisting attempts at invasion; but it appears that a very strong prejudice exists in Kentucky against the brigade, a large number of its members hail from Ohio and the so-called Kentuckians are mostly from the border towns and counties, only a small portion of them are natives of the state. The secessionists have been in the habit of representing the whole brigade as consisting of bogus Kentuckians. This being understood by the War Department the Kentucky Brigade will be ordered here, and a home guard at St. Louis be recognized and called at Louisville. This will remove much difficulty and apprehension.

WASHINGTON, June 4. Tribune's despatch.—It is reported that the rebels had advanced from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg. It may have sprung from the presence of the line of disunion pickets from Fairfax Court House and Leesburg.

Marshall Kane at heart is as bad as Merriam, against whom there are strong proofs of treason. He is still at large and boasts that government is afraid to arrest him.—His friends threaten to rise if he is touched.

Reports received in Richmond lately from the rebels at Manassas Junction, boast that their position is now impregnable, and they are anticipating orders to march upon Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, June 4. Count Garroukai has, to-day, been assigned to a confidential position near the Secretary of War.

Boston, June 5. Samuel Appleton died to-day.

HALIFAX, June 5. An explosion occurred in the Algon mines, killing three men and slaying horses. Will not affect the supply of coal.

WASHINGTON, June 4. World's despatch.—It is said that portion of Maryland lying along the river near Prince George is filled with rabid secessionists, who are constantly sending supplies to the rebels in Virginia.

A thousand men will be sent to prevent any communication with the enemy.

A full battery will be sent to this point, and one of the river flotilla will be stationed here. It is also contemplated to occupy White House Point. The channel here is very narrow, and if the rebels get it, it will cost many valuable lives to retake it.

THE MARKETS. NEW YORK, June 5. Flour 5c lower. Wheat market dull for common and inferior grades, 12c per bushel lower; 1,00a, 15 Chicago spring.

Flour very dull, without transactions.—Quotations nominal at 4,845,00 for fair to prime country brands. Wheat unsettled at a further decline of 34c. Sales at 754,760 for Nos. 2 and 1. Exchange dull and easy at 6c per cent.

DRIVEN OUT OF MISSISSIPPI.—Last winter, as our readers may remember, a brother of Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, was driven out of Mississippi for a trifling supposed offense, involving disloyalty to the south. After being absent some six weeks it was ascertained that he was driving him off, that the charge was groundless, and he was urged by his friends to return. He did so, and prosecuting his business quietly until a short time since, when he was waited on by a mob, and ordered to enlist in the southern army. The memory of near relatives who did battle for their country in the revolution was too fresh in his mind, and the old love of his country too warm in his bosom, to thus turn his back upon all, and he peremptorily refused. He was then ordered to leave the state at once, and was compelled to flee for his life, amid the howlings of an infuriated mob. At the same moment, the mob had a halter about the neck of another northern man who refused to enlist, but in the melee he also succeeded in making his escape; both have just returned to their friends in safety.—They have sacrificed their property, and in leaving, parted with some warm and true friends of the Union as the north can boast. We hope the time is not far distant when the tonic of northern arms and northern loyalty will make itself felt in Mississippi to the great advantage of the state of patriotism as we have the satisfaction of viewing around us in the north-west.—Chicago Post.

LARGEST POTATOES IN THE WORLD.—Sweet potatoes grow to a tolerable large size in the United States, but in the republic of Texas (El Paso) the world, especially in the Ogata Creek nation, the Matamoros, and Terry sent us one yesterday, three weighed twenty-nine pounds, and measured thirty-nine inches in horizontal, and thirty-three in vertical measurement.—Houston Telegraph, a secession journal.

MORE ABOUT THE TROUBLES IN THE REBEL CABINET.—Letters to the southern papers to-day agree regarding the transfer of the capital to Richmond. The correspondent of the Picayune says that Jeff. Davis vetoed the project, while that of the Mobile Advertiser, writing later, says nothing of this, but states that the vote of Arkansas carried it. There seems to be a serious disagreement in the cabinet of Jeff. Davis, for some reason or other, and it was rumored that all the members intend to resign.

COMFORT FOR REBELLIOUS POSTMASTERS.—The Washington news gatherer of the Times says: A list of seceded postmasters has been made out at the post office department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are proven delinquent. Duplicate lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving southward, with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of the same. It is stated on good authority, that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary, than that which will be visited upon these men.

THE ARMY WORM.—The ravages of this terrible scourge are not confined to Egypt. We learn from the Springfield Journal that it has made its appearance in large numbers in Sangamon and adjoining counties. We note also in our Louisville and Terre Haute exchanges that it has made its appearance in those sections of the country. No greater scourge to growing crops exists than this. It attacks the meadows first, and these exhausted it falls upon the wheat and corn fields. It makes a clean sweep wherever it goes, leaving nothing but desolation behind it.

ALBERT PIKE AND THE INDIANS.—A letter from Little Rock, Ark., says: Capt. Albert Pike has been commissioned by the southern confederacy to raise and equip a regiment of Indians for instant service. The captain is an idol with the Indians on our border. He has secured to them so many comforts, and they are so fond of him, that he has often been urged by them to become their chief, and he can readily procure a command of five thousand if necessary. He goes at once to the nation.

ENGLAND AND THE COTTON PRODUCE.—A southern planter, recently arrived from Europe, a man of standing and extensive information, says, as per a letter just received from a friend in New York: "Mr. [] says that England will not lend the south a dollar, and France cannot if she would. He says we have no idea of the energy with which England is prosecuting the cultivation of cotton in India and Australia. In India twenty-six millions of acres are under cultivation for this purpose. As a planter he felt interested in investigating the subject. He says that in much less than ten years she will need no cotton from America. Why will not the south see this?—Baltimore American.

Aquia Creek is fifty-five miles from Washington, and is the terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroad. Vessels can approach within musket range of the battery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AT LAPPIN'S HALL!

On Thursday and Saturday Evenings, June 6th and 8th, Will be Exhibited

The Grand National Work of Art!

Illustrative of

Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition

